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LaFollette Expects to Ask, and Ask Again, for Ban on "Labor Practices"

In reporting upon its final investigation on the West Coast the Senate civil liberties committee, composed of Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, renewed its recommendation that Congress outlaw "oppressive labor practices" and "organized conspiratorial interference with the right of collective bargaining."

Presentation of the report was mentioned in last week's issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, as taken from the press dispatches. Following is a further summary of the remarks made by Senator La Follette in discussing the report on the floor of the Senate. An "Exhibit" which he presented in his address contains excerpts from Part V of the subcommittee's report, and occupies five pages in the *Congressional Record*.

Will Press for Legislation

Referring to the Oppressive Labor Practices Act, introduced by him and Senator Thomas during the last two terms to carry out this recommendation, Senator LaFollette bluntly indicated that he would press it as part of any future congressional consideration of new national labor policy. He stated:

"I expect to continue to urge this legislation until it is placed upon the statute books. I expect to seek to amend any legislation that comes on the floor of this body dealing with our permanent national labor policy to include this measure."

The measure referred to is designed to provide criminal penalties for employers and their agents found guilty of many types of activities uncovered in the extensive investigation conducted by the committee from 1936 to 1940.

For the Members to See

I also ask that a brief collection of excerpts from Part V, constituting the introduction to and conclusions of this volume, be printed in the *Record*, said Senator La Follette, so that the members of the Senate may have a readily available outline of the subject matter treated. The volume submitted today is the fifth volume of a 10-volume report based upon this committee's final field investigation into undue interferences with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. The volume discusses the major developments in labor relations and the employer associations' movement in California, following the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act, as they concern organized employer interference with the rights of labor.

Proposed Law Has Teeth

The members of the Senate who were here during the last term of Congress will recall that the senior Senator from Utah and I introduced a bill called the Oppressive Labor Practices Act. This act would have proscribed as criminal offenses labor espionage, professional strikebreaking, the use of industrial munitions, certain abuses of private police systems, anti-union vigilantism, blacklisting, employer agreements to refrain from collective bargaining, so-called "yellow dog" practices, organized employer coercion of employers or employees to prevent them from practicing collective bargaining, and conspiratorial action by employers and employers' associations to carry on these practices.

No member of Congress would have to go beyond the pages of the report submitted today to find complete and adequate reasons for the adoption of the

legislative recommendation which this committee has urged. The national policy for collective bargaining will never be secured in California or elsewhere so long as the "belligerent" employers' associations of the sort revealed in this report can carry on the practices outlined in the Oppressive Labor Practices Act without fear of severe sanctions. This report makes it clear for all who would read that this is not a theory but a fact.

Invasion of Civil Rights

These oppressive labor practices constitute invasions of civil rights by predatory interests that cannot be condoned even by the boldest spokesman for brutality and industrial autocracy. They have been uniformly condemned as pernicious activities by all who presume any knowledge of industrial relations and public morals. The Senate itself concurred in this opinion when it passed the forerunner of the bill recommended here in 1940.

For decade after decade similar proposals to outlaw these practices have been presented to the Congress. They have failed of passage not because of any criticism of their merits but because the legislature was too easily diverted as the more spectacular revelations of these sordid activities grew cold in the public mind. Now that we are for the time being in an era of comparative industrial peace due to the single-minded devotion of the vast majority of employers and employees to the job of winning the war, we should not forget these manifestations of evil that will surely poison the stream of industrial labor relations and thwart the rights of labor when we return to normal peace-time relationships. We should seize the first opportunity to strike down these oppressive labor practices and write finis to a long and bitter chapter of American history.

Should Reassure Labor

Certain groups in Congress seem to be in a mood to legislate concerning labor. It is important that Congress move to reassure the men and women who

(Continued on Page Two)

W.L.B. Curtails Authority Of Industry Commissions

The War Labor Board has notified four of its tripartite commissions that their power to issue final decisions in voluntary wage and salary cases and in dispute cases is withdrawn. It was said this action was taken to avoid any question being raised under the section of the Connally-Smith bill which prohibits a board member from participating in a decision in which he has a direct interest. Labor and employer members of some of the commissions are associated with unions or industries whose cases the commissions handle.

Commissions affected by the board orders are Trucking, Shipbuilding, Non-Ferrous Metals, and the Detroit Area Tool and Die Commission. They will continue to function, presenting their recommendations to the National Board for final determination.

The board took no action at this time on the status of two other agencies to which it delegated power—the West Coast Lumber Commission and the Building Trades' Wage Adjustment Board.

Anti-Labor Connally-Smith Law Already Breeds Strife —Repeal Bill Introduced

Representative Howard Smith of Virginia, co-author of the Connally-Smith bill, already is in controversy with the National War Labor Board over the meaning of one section of his pet measure. But he failed to convince the board with his contention.

The section in question requires the War Labor Board to "conform with" the Wagner Act in making decisions. Smith insisted that since the Wagner law contains some restrictions on "closed shop" contracts, the board would be forbidden to make "union security" awards, except where labor and management mutually agree.

Board Makes Ruling

But Lloyd W. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school and counsel for the board, ruled that the provision mentioned by Smith contained no such prohibition, and that if Smith so intended he didn't know how to use the English language.

On Garrison's advice the board ordered managements in three cases to sign contracts with unions in their plants, under which workers who are members or join later must remain in good standing for the life of the agreement.

Trouble was developing also in connection with another section of the Connally-Smith law, and which had been predicted by opponents of the bill when it was being considered in Congress. It was then declared that the provision which requires notice by unions of intention to strike would provoke threats of walkouts.

Unions File Strike Notices

In the past two weeks, in order to protect their interests a half dozen or more unions involved in controversies with their employers have served strike notice on the proper authorities. Before the law was enacted there would have been no strike threats, and the cases would have awaited their turn for peaceful settlement through the War Labor Board. That same situation had developed in the past in one or two states which had passed regulations providing for the strike-intention notice and it was found that the union organization had protected themselves by filing the notice in ample time when perhaps they had no intention at the immediate time of going on strike.

Proposal for Law's Repeal

Meanwhile, prior to the recess of Congress, Representative John Lesinski of Michigan had introduced a bill to repeal the Connally-Smith law, which will be up for consideration when the lawmakers re-assemble in September.

The American Federation of Labor is urging that union organizations, as well as individual members, contact their senator and representative, when they return home during the recess, and impress upon them the evils of the Connally-Smith law and the injustice to the loyal union workers throughout the nation which its enactment brought about. In particular should this course be pursued with respect to those congressmen who supported the measure—but not forgetting to express appreciation to those who faithfully stood out against the bill throughout the various roll-calls when it was being acted upon. In previous issues the *LABOR CLARION* has published the votes of the California delegation, there having been several roll-calls in the House on the subject.

Senator LaFollette's Plea For Rights of the Workers

(Continued from Page One)

labor that their organizations and their efforts to exercise their rights and better their economic position will be preserved from private attack and aggression from this day forward. Now, as last year, I believe that labor should be assured that the nation is not going to yield to those forces in Congress and out who have been seeking to subvert, eliminate, or substantially weaken the national guarantee of collective bargaining.

The legislative recommendation contained in this report should be adopted now as a substantial measure of protection to that form of democratic society we are dedicated to preserve. Such an act would symbolize as nothing else the stake of millions upon millions of men and women of labor in the democracy we are striving to defend from totalitarian aggression. At a time when labor is being urged or compelled by public pressure to give up its right to strike, when its wages are frozen by directive, when the living standards of the families represented are seriously threatened by increased living costs, when it is tied to its job by governmental order, when it is subject to continued villification and abuse by those who knowingly or unknowingly would destroy our precious unity, labor needs an assurance of its place in the industrialized society of the future.

Municipal Carmen's Wage Case

The State Supreme Court last Tuesday issued an alternative writ of mandate, setting Monday for hearing involving the controversy over salary raises for carmen on the Municipal Railway.

The action was taken after the City Attorney had filed a mandamus action for the release of pay checks of carmen, now tied up in a taxpayers' suit.

It is anticipated the proceeding will be expedited due to the importance of the issues involved and the bearing it has on the interests of the employees of the railway. The carmen had confidently anticipated the increase in wages on July 1 that had been agreed upon early in the year after negotiation with the city authorities, and the new wage had been provided for in the budget.

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Again!—Compulsory Labor Draft

"Legislation for the compulsory draft of labor, probably with Administration backing, to prevent possible collapse of manpower policies appeared headed for enactment when Congress returns from its summer recess," the International Labor News Service states, and continues as follows:

"Responsible congressional quarters said a proviso undoubtedly would be included calling for the dismissal of War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt, who has been under incessant fire from the legislators.

"Although he believes a labor draft is 'inevitable,' he has been experimenting with voluntary methods and pleading for time to prove them a failure.

"The Administration, faced with a need to recruit 3,600,000 men and women for essential war work in the next twelve months and admittedly running into 'increasing difficulty' is said to look more favorably on the National Service Act."

On the same subject, a press dispatch last Wednesday stated: "The Austin-Wadsworth labor draft bill today was reported to have reached President Roosevelt's desk for a personal study as high officials showed increasing worry over the manpower situation. While Mr. Roosevelt has refrained from endorsing the proposed legislation, authoritative congressional sources said that an Administration decision on the issue is certain within the next two months."

A method using electricity to produce malleable iron direct from the ore without first making pig iron has been perfected after ten years of experiment. Considerable savings, both in fuel and power, are attributed to the process. Prof. Martin Wiberg of the Royal College of Technology, in Stockholm, is the man who is credited with perfecting the process.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee Meeting Here

The Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee met in the Clift hotel last Monday, following demand recently made by the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Councils, comprising A.F.L. unions. An estimated 350 to 400 representatives of labor, industry and the Government are in attendance.

On the opening day of the conference, shortly after it had assembled, it was announced that agreement had been reached to bar representatives of the press from the sessions and to name a committee from among the delegates to make public such information as was deemed advisable. However, little had been accomplished up to Wednesday afternoon, so far as the actual business of the conference was concerned, due to the fact that no agreement had been arrived at on an agenda of subjects to be considered. A committee has been at work on this matter, with both labor and management submitting proposals. It was anticipated this phase might be completed in time for final action yesterday (Thursday).

One of the principal subjects for discussion when the conference gets under way is expected to be the matter of shift hours, the management of certain plants desiring ten-hour shifts, while the majority of the unions contend for maintenance of the eight-hour shift. Also to be considered is the reclassification of certain workers, which would involve wage adjustments, but the subject of wages as a whole for the industry, it is understood, is to be settled on a national basis, and already has been argued before the War Labor Board in Washington.

On the opening day of the present conference, Harold F. Morton, representing the Kaiser interests, made the charge that a "government agency," which was not identified, had attempted to prevent the assembling of this conference, and he further declared that it was only through the efforts of John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department, that it was permitted to assemble.

Mr. Frey is present at the Clift Hotel sessions, he being a member of the Stabilization Committee. Paul R. Porter is chairman of that committee. No announcement has been made of the probable length of time the conference will last, once the agenda has been agreed to and its consideration entered upon.

San Francisco on Labor Honor Roll

Six American cities now claim the honor of having more than 100 labor men on their local war price and ration boards. They are Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Cleveland.

New York City, with a trade union population over 1,000,000 has only 14 labor men on local boards, ranking just one above Dallas, Tex. Chicago, second largest city in the nation, has 92 labor men on boards.

The number of labor men on the boards in the six above named cities follows: Detroit 185, Pittsburgh 174, San Francisco 162, Seattle 149, Cleveland 129, Los Angeles 111.

STORE CLERKS WIN INCREASE

Wage increases ranging from 45 cents to \$2.05 a week have been awarded to approximately 4000 employees of five Pittsburgh department stores by the National War Labor Board. Unions which represented the A.F.L. employees were: Building Service Employees, Retail Clerks' Protective Association, and Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

A MESSAGE

We respectfully direct your attention to the fact that the

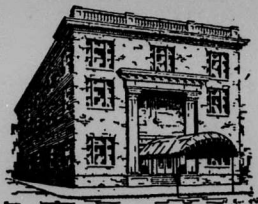
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Activities of State Federation

Typifying the increased activity of the California State Federation of Labor are recent developments involving various unions as far north as Redding and as far south as San Diego.

In a cement plant in Tehachapi, the A.F.L. Cement Finishers are engaged in a last-minute drive to win the collective bargaining rights of the employees against the C.I.O. Eager to be of assistance, the Federation has rushed in three organizers to help the union in this important fight. That the Federation is determined to further the best interests of the American Federation of Labor unions in California and to protect their rights is being exemplified in this action. Judging from all indications, the Federation is hopeful that the A.F.L. union will win the N.L.R.B. election in this plant.

Santa Cruz Hospital Workers

The newly formed Hospital Workers' Union in Santa Cruz started negotiations with the hospital authorities and the Board of Supervisors for a wage increase. Representing a majority of the employees, the union sought through its officials to have incorporated in the new budget for the hospital wage increases that would wipe out the sub-standard wages many were receiving and to abolish the inequalities of wages suffered by others as compared to wages being paid for similar occupations in privately-owned institutions.

An impasse was reached between union representatives and the County Board of Supervisors which brought Federal Conciliator Andrew Gallagher into the picture. Largely through his efforts, the union representatives were given at least the right to present their demands, although the attitude toward the union was extremely hostile. As a matter of fact, the whole approach of the county supervisorial body was temperamentally unreceptive to the union's participation in the wage discussions.

At a special meeting of the Supervisors last Saturday, two representatives of the Federation appeared and presented the union demands. After several hours of discussion, in the presence of many members of the union and other taxpayers, the union's demands were not only made to appear reasonable in the eyes of most of the members of the board, but the objections to them were refuted all

along the line. The union demands will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Wage Case at Shasta Dam

After the wage stabilization division of the War Labor Board had approved a wage increase for several crafts on the Shasta Dam project, a reversal was ordered by the board shortly after the issuance of the presidential "wage freeze" order. The grounds for the reversal were not only unclear, but the board's analysis of the case was unsound.

Acting in conjunction with the Shasta County and Vicinity Building Trades Council, the Federation Research Bureau is preparing an appeal of the decision denying the wage increase, and will represent the unions before the board. It is quite evident that the workers on this project are receiving wages lower than the prevailing standard in the area, and the Federation is confident that it will be able to convince the War Labor Board that in accordance with its own policy and directions the wage increase should be granted.

Southern California Building Trades

The master agreement signed by the building trades councils in southern California and the Southern California General Contractors had a clause which provided that the contractors would not oppose the union's right to appeal to the National War Labor Board or the Wage Adjustment Board or any other federal agency that may have jurisdiction for the purpose of revising the wage rates contained in the contract.

The agreement, which was renewed this year, did not change any of the wage rates prevailing in 1942. Vice-President Bitter, of the San Diego building trades, has therefore asked the Federation to assist him in preparing the argument for a wage increase and in assembling the necessary data to substantiate the claims.

Representatives of the Research Bureau of the Federation went to San Diego and consulted with Vice-President Bitter. At the present time the Bureau is working on this case and will prepare a complete brief to show why the southern unions are entitled to a wage increase in line with the formulae and policies followed by the War Labor Board.

GIVE A.F.L. MAJORITY

An N.L.R.B. election among gas workers in Chicago to choose a collective bargaining representative resulted in a majority exceeding 200 for the A.F.L. local over a C.I.O. group.

WAR WORKERS' USE OF AUTOS

Eighty-six per cent of all war workers are dependent upon rubber-tired transportation. Seventy-three per cent depend on private cars, and thirteen per cent use buses. Only eleven out of every hundred war workers use public transportation facilities.

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Shelley Flays Local O.P.A. On Price Control Laxity

Food rioting was mentioned at a meeting of the Municipal War Council at a meeting held this week, when the failure of price control in San Francisco, due to lack of enforcement by the O.P.A., was being discussed.

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, who also is a member of the local War Council, participating in the discussion was thus quoted:

"Food rioting is a situation that labor would avoid at all costs, but we must be cognizant of what is to result when steaks that were \$1.25 have skyrocketed to \$2.75 and price ceilings are widely unenforced or boosted for the convenience of the dealer. I would venture to say that 65 per cent of the food stores of the city are not posting the price ceilings on commodities as required by law."

"In instances where violations of price ceilings have been reported," Shelley continued, "I have been informed that instead of prosecuting the merchants or insisting upon their adhering to ceilings, the O.P.A. has called in those merchants, listened to their explanations, then raised the ceilings to the offending higher prices, thus eliminating the basis for complaint."

Under consideration by the War Council at the meeting was a proposal by Florence McAuliffe that the consumer interest committee be eliminated from the War Council's list of committees, but action thereon was postponed for a week.

"MEN AT SEA" WEEKLY RADIO SHOW

The wartime shipbuilding program of the Maritime Commission, and merchant ship operations directed by the War Shipping Administration, will be featured in a Sunday evening radio series over the full network of the National Broadcasting Company beginning July 4. The series will last eight weeks and will go on the air at 6:30 o'clock, E.W.T.

Post-War Job Rights of Seamen

Re-employment rights of merchant seamen who leave civilian employment to serve in the American Merchant Marine are now protected by a new law, which provides that merchant seamen leaving civilian positions do so on a furlough basis and are entitled to re-employment without loss of seniority. It also provides that they participate in insurance and other benefits offered by the original employer. The new statute specifies that seamen cannot be discharged without reasonable cause in less than a year after restoration to their original jobs.

Each seaman serving in the Merchant Marine after May 1, 1940, who completes substantially continuous service during the war also shall be granted by the War Shipping Administration a certificate of service which shall include a record of any special proficiency or merit obtained.

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1943

Labor Stand Supported

That the abolition of "experience rating" is essential to the sound operation of unemployment insurance legislation, particularly in the post-war period, is the conclusion of "Experience Rating versus Social Security," a pamphlet just published by the American Association for Social Security. The publication follows a decision made at a recent special conference, attended by officers of the Association and other interested experts, to conduct an energetic campaign against experience rating, which system is opposed by organized labor.

Arguing that experience rating has not succeeded in stabilizing employment, the pamphlet demonstrates that it effects no considerable saving for the large employer, leaves the small employer entirely out in the cold and has a deleterious effect upon the working man.

"But the most serious aspect of experience rating is the instant danger that it is undermining our system of unemployment insurance altogether," the pamphlet declares. The danger that the fund, reduced through the operation of experience rating, will prove utterly inadequate to take care of the large-scale unemployment that may occur in the post-war era is shown to be immediately serious. "History itself has now established that experience rating is uneconomical, unwise and unsocial."

The pamphlet urges that it is a patriotic responsibility to strengthen the reserves now by repealing the experience rating provisions. It calls upon the federal government to remove clause 1602b of the Social Security Act, and upon the legislators in states which have enacted the provision, to repeal it. Other states are warned to be "wary of the pitfalls of this scheme." The pamphlet is being circulated to legislators, governors and interested persons and organizations.

Continuance of War Production

The Research Institute of America, in a report on "America's Industrial Future," predicts that the enormous demand for production of war materials will continue for another twelve months before beginning to taper off.

Taking cognizance of statements that the nation's war machine is already over-supplied and that many materials are to be released soon for civilian manufacture, the private business research organization conducted the special study in an effort to answer the question "how long will war production continue?" Here are some of the findings:

"There is no general over-supply. There are some limited areas of over-supply—shells may be one such area, though even here the War Department says the requirements may change with invasion.

"War procurement will show little, if any, let-up for the full twelve months ahead—barring a sudden

collapse of Germany, a factor not contemplated in the present procurement program and plans."

Most divisions in training and awaiting embarkation are still not fully equipped, says the Institute in listing reasons for continued production pressure.

"It is likely that by the end of this year, many, if not all, of the heavier munitions will have been manufactured in quantity great enough to meet the Army's needs," says the report. "The production program does not call for the cessation of production of tanks, mortars, antiaircraft guns, etc. It does, however, call for the beginning of a production drop in many of these capital items within the first half of 1944. In some cases the drop is sharp. . . .

"The demand of the military for food will continue to increase with the continued growth and activity of the Army and Navy.

"On clothing and similar quartermaster equipment, the future picture more nearly resembles the program in capital equipment. The next six to nine months will see the peak and the beginning of a sharp drop. Replacement demand will be nowhere near as large as the call for initial supplies."

The report places great emphasis on the needs of reoccupation and rehabilitation which the Institute says will more than offset any diminution of the strictly military demands in the next year.

"No One Interested"

During debate on the army's \$72,507,000,000 appropriation bill, Senator Truman of Missouri declared that unless Congress takes hold of the purse strings, much of the money appropriated for the war effort will be thrown away "for no good purpose whatever." Senator Truman is chairman of a committee which for nearly two years has been probing war activities.

"I could stand here all afternoon and give example after example showing that tremendous sums are being thrown away with a scoop shovel," the Senator declared. "The Army and Navy know how to waste money better than any other organization I have ever had anything to do with. They do an excellent job on the waste side. I have almost become a pessimist in the job which has been given to me. It seems that when public funds are expended no one has any interest in what happens to them."

Senator Truman said that \$30,000,000 was "thrown away wastefully" on an ordnance plant in Kansas. Camp Blanding, in Florida, was described as a "tremendously wasteful project," while an ordnance plant in Tennessee was even a more flagrant example of "wilful extravagance and waste."

The list of projects where the interests of taxpayers were completely disregarded could be continued indefinitely, the Senator declared.

The liberation of North Africa by the Allies has greatly strengthened the native workers' movement and infused them with a spirit that manifests itself by an all-out support of the Allied cause, a report from the Algerian Railwaymen's Union to London headquarters of the International Transport Workers' Federation says. The Algerian Trade Union Federation, an affiliate of the French Confederation of Labor, also reports that its membership rolls have again passed the 20,000 mark.

"There is one common characteristic of all totalitarian states no matter by what name they are called. The Government both operates and regulates business enterprise. When . . . management of the machinery of production is thus vested in the Government, the manager becomes his own regulator—he becomes his own auditor, so to speak—and no opportunity is afforded for considering the interests of the people. Under such a society any complaint against the manager can be registered only with the manager. No impartial consideration is possible. The economic freedom of the people is lost. Once this is lost, the loss of other freedoms is a most natural consequence."—Edwin Vennard.

Increased Output Per Man Not Reflected in Pay Raises

Though unionization and union leadership have been in no small degree responsible for the tremendously increased armament production in the United States since Pearl Harbor, workers have not been paid for their higher output, the American Federation of Labor declares in its latest Monthly Survey.

"Union officers and union members," the Federation says, "have led the country in the drive for all-out productive effort on the home front. Had it not been for this, America could never have achieved the huge munitions output which amazes the world and puts the tools of victory in the United Nations' hands."

Increased Productivity Cited

One of the measurements of union achievement cited is increased productivity—production per man per hour. The Federation points out that this production increase has built profits, not wages, and gives the following examples:

"In airplanes and shipbuilding, where most workers are union members, increases in productivity have been immense; Airplanes: Production per man-hour has increased 50 per cent in the last eighteen months. Liberty ships: Production per man-hour has doubled since the start of the program.

"Typical examples: Workers in one airplane company now make four heavy bombers in the same time at first required for one; man-hours per bomber have dropped from 110,000 to 27,000.

Employers Found Benefitting

"Union workers in a Wisconsin plant reduced work time on important war work from 54 to 48 hours per week using the same number of men. They received no wage increase, though producing 12½ per cent more per hour."

The Federation goes on to emphasize that "workers, with their wages frozen, have received no wage increases commensurate with their increases in production per man-hour. Often they have received no increase whatever; if they have had a raise in pay, it has been small."

But while the workers have not benefitted by the soaring productivity, their employers have, the Federation asserts. "Their productivity," it says, "has greatly increased the profits of their companies. A recent study by O.P.A. shows the net profit on net worth of the 100 largest war contracting companies has tripled from 1939 to 1941; in 1939, they earned 10 per cent on net worth; in 1941, 32 per cent."

"Tremendous War Sacrifice"

The Federation remarks that "obviously appropriate increase in workers' earnings need not have increased prices," and adds:

"This increased productivity for which they were not paid constitutes a tremendous war sacrifice on the part of these workers—a sacrifice that takes a permanent toll out of physical and creative work-power.

"As their capital is their power to work—unpaid labor is in reality a capital levy which, imposed against increased costs of living, spreads the sacrifice over the whole of the wage earner group. Labor is certainly doing its full share in carrying the burden and responsibilities of this war."

In addition to the production per man per hour cited as a measurement of union labor's war achievements, the Federation emphasizes the record of labor-management committees in war plants, after the plan had been in effect a year, and production figures for airplane, ships and other production.

The record "could never have been made without the wholehearted co-operation of union members," it says in conclusion.

Some of the "wise boys" in our State Department predict that Dictator Franco will place Don Juan on the Spanish throne. It is said this would be most satisfactory to Britain.—Labor.

Asks for a More Liberal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance

"The Social Security law should be amended to liberalize old-age and survivors' insurance," the American Federation of Labor committee declares in the fifth article of its series explaining its proposed amendments to the law, which have been introduced in Congress.

Such insurance is intended to help the wage earner maintain a self-dependent old age and to help his survivors live without his wages, the committee states, and also that under the present law about thirty million now have this protection. They have worked chiefly in manufacturing, mining and trade establishments. Many in the railroad industry and various units of government have other forms of insurance. However, millions employed as farm laborers, in domestic service or other occupations are excluded under the existing law. These workers contribute to the nation's production forces, they grow old or die, and hence should be covered under the social insurance program.

Extension of Coverage

The committee emphasizes that if the coverage were widely extended it would make a better insurance for workers now covered. When a man earns some of his living in non-covered jobs—carpenters and mechanics on farms, printers in religious publishing houses, building service employees in schools—they cannot now have such wages credited toward their benefit amounts.

After referring to the present regulations on bene-

fits for retired and workers and their dependents who have reached the age of 65, the committee statement reminds these benefits are administered by a national agency and that individual attention is given beneficiaries through local offices of the system, hence is a good example of the efficiency to be had if unemployment insurance were under a federal program. The statement then continues:

One of the Proposed Changes

"One change in the present provisions would make a big improvement in the adequacy of benefits. Most men marry wives a few years younger than they are. When the husband is 65 and eligible for benefit, his wife may be only 62 or 61 and cannot get a benefit for three or four more years. His benefit may not be large enough to support them both, although if she could get a wife's benefit they could get along all right. An amendment permitting eligible women to draw benefits at the age of 60 would bring the needed relief to almost all retiring couples. It would help, too, for the aged widows and mothers, and also for women workers."

The committee expresses its conviction also that benefit amounts should be raised, pointing out that many workers not physically fit feel obliged to continue employment after 65 years of age because their retirement benefits are too low. Many workers now average in wages from \$75 to \$150 per month, and on retiring after 10 years at the latter wage get \$33 in monthly benefits or \$49.50 if the wife is 65 years

of age. The A.F.L. has proposed an amendment to the law to give him \$44, which would mean \$66 for himself and wife if she is 60 or over (it being proposed also to lower the age requirement for the wife to receive benefits).

Present and Proposed Benefits

One can figure from the following table, presented in the committee statement, how the amendment to the law would help him. Remember that when a worker dies, his dependents' benefits would be related to the size of his benefit. (Figure it as three-fourths of the worker's benefit for a widow at 65, or at 60 under the amendment proposed; three-fourths for a younger widow with children under 18; one-half for each child; one-half for each parent under the present law, but three-fourths under the "Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits" amendment the A.F.L. proposes; total benefits for dependents not to exceed twice your benefit.)

Number of Years You Were Paid At Least \$200 in Covered Employment	Monthly Benefits Under Present Law If Your Average Monthly Wages Were:	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
5.....	\$26.25	\$31.50	\$36.75	\$42.00	
10.....	27.50	33.00	38.50	44.00	
20.....	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00	
30.....	32.50	39.00	45.50	52.00	
40.....	35.00	42.00	49.00	56.00	

Your wife, at age 65, gets one-half your benefit amount.

Your widow, at age 65, gets three-fourths your benefit amount.

Number of Years You Were Paid At Least \$200 in Covered Employment	Monthly Benefits Under Proposed Amendment If Your Average Monthly Wages Were:	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250
5.....	\$31.50	\$42.00	\$52.50	\$63.00	
10.....	33.00	44.00	55.00	66.00	
20.....	36.00	48.00	60.00	72.00	
30.....	39.00	52.00	65.00	78.00	
40.....	42.00	56.00	70.00	84.00	

Your wife, at age 60, gets one-half your benefit amount. Your widow, at age 60, would get three-fourths your benefit amount. Other dependents' benefits increased correspondingly over present law benefits.

The "Average Monthly Wage"

The table does not give the whole story on the increased benefits the A.F.L. proposed. The benefit depends on how the "average monthly wage" is figured. Now, it is on wages earned over all the years since the act was passed. If one is sick, or employed part time, the "average" will be lower. The A.F.L. proposes the periods when one is not earning be left out of the "average" calculation and be based on wages while one is on the job.

In reference to taxes to support the insurance program, the committee statement points out that the original act called for an increase in the tax beginning January, 1943, but an amendment was later passed freezing the tax at 1 per cent for both employer and employee until next January. This was done on the pretext that the amount in the reserve was greater than needed for current payments. The A.F.L. committee acknowledges that fact, but declares that taxes are being paid now for protection when one retires or for families in case of death of the wage earner, and that one can afford to pay his share of the cost now if the cost will return in later benefits to the insured. And the committee concludes:

Don't Be Fooled

"If we listen to those who seek to keep social security taxes down, we will suffer in two ways. First, our money will be taxed away anyway, because those same people who pretend they want to save us money will see to it that we pay sales taxes and income taxes on even the lowest incomes, and those taxes will not pay for any social security benefits to be returned to us in the future. Second, our social insurance system will be weakened so that either we'll have to pay much higher rates in the future or we'll get little or nothing in benefits. Don't be fooled by the 'something for nothing' boys. It's their own pocketbooks, not yours, they are thinking about."

TELLS WHY THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARE TOUGH

(From Air Forces General Information Bulletin No. 5)

The Japanese soldier is a real killer.

It's not an accident. He's been taught from infancy to follow the code of the Samurai which enjoins upon the warrior absolute and unquestioning loyalty and teaches him that to die for the Emperor insures him an enviable place in the spirit-world, where all his wants will be fulfilled forever. The Japanese soldier believes this blindly and passionately. To kill the enemies of Hirohito, incarnate spirit of the Sun Goddess from whom all Japanese—the favored race—are descended, is an honor. If he dies, he walks with dignity in the spirit world, a respected man.

Has Inferiority Complex

Strangely enough, he also suffers from an inferiority complex. It enrages him that Japan had to copy the West to become a power in world affairs. It galls him that the white races are bigger physically, and spurs him to work twice as hard. Having been imbued with the idea it is Japan's divine mission to rule all Asia, he hates the Englishman and American who would prevent it. . . .

Because he thinks this way, he's tough. We can't face him according to old-fashioned Western conceptions of warfare and expect to beat him. We've got to give him his own business the cruel, hard, tough way. And we've got to be tough to do it. . . .

It is hard for us, reared to be peace-loving, to adopt a thoroughly warlike attitude. The Japanese don't think we can. . . .

Army Indoctrination

The Japanese soldier has been indoctrinated with the spirit of the offensive. Defensive action is considered unworthy of the Imperial Army. This spirit has been nourished and perpetuated since the founding of the modern Japanese Army. Ambassador Grew reports that the Japanese High Command has implicitly counted upon the advantages this would give them over less aggressive enemies. . . .

The precision of their widespread assaults leaves no doubt that the grand strategy of Japanese military leaders to establish Japanese hegemony over all East Asia included years of tactical preparation. They picked the theaters of operation years ago and then

set about training an Army to fight under the conditions existing in those localities. The Japanese soldier is a superlative jungle fighter only because of the intensive training he received in that type of warfare. This went to almost incredible lengths. In Luzon, for example, the Japanese controlled their troop movements by using whistles which gave forth tones similar to the notes of native birds.

Years of Preparation

Their initial success was aided also by years of establishing a fifth column, Nazi fashion, in the areas they planned to overrun. Malaya and Burma were honeycombed by fifth columnists who cached ammunition, sabotaged the defenders, established secret communications with the oncoming invaders, and undermined the loyalty of native populations to the British.

The Japanese studied native psychology and it paid them well. "In Malaya and Luzon," it is reported from the Southwest Pacific, "noises resembling machine gun and mortar fire were produced in the rear of defending units to create panic; in the Netherlands East Indies, rappings on wood, cries and mysterious noises were used to act upon the superstitions of the native troops. Large numbers of fire-crackers were either dropped from airplanes or set off by infiltration parties to create the impression that troops were being attacked from the rear."

Hatred for Americans

So we are fighting an enemy who has prepared down to the minutest details. Add to this the Japanese soldier's disregard for death, his hatred for the Americans who would prevent his Emperor from becoming the ruler of a Greater East Asia, and his years of physical training to undergo terrific individual hardship, and we have a tough opponent indeed. . . .

We must learn to perfection military tactics our strategists are devising to meet and overcome Japanese methods. . . .

So it is obvious that we must become tougher than the Japanese—and that's very tough. Only then will we obliterate the Rising Sun with the blood of its own soldiers.

Union Organizations Asked to Underwrite Special Pieces of War Equipment Through Bond Purchases

The San Francisco Labor Council has received a communication from President Green of the American Federation of Labor in which is stated that "the celebration of Labor Day this year, at a crucial period in our nation's history, will be fraught with deep significance, both to our labor movement and the national war program."

After pointing out that the organized workers of the nation can participate in the celebration of Labor Day with a feeling of deep pride and satisfaction because of their magnificent record in the production of war materials and their establishing of new standards of production, in addition to their purchases of War Bonds, the communication announces that the American Federation of Labor is working in close and whole-hearted co-operation with the U. S. Treasury Department on a special plan worked out for Labor Day.

All Unions Can Participate

This plan provides that members of each unit of the labor movement, from the smallest local to the largest of the international unions, will be asked to invest, between now and September 6 (Labor Day), a sufficient sum of money in War Bonds to underwrite the cost of some particular form of war material—from a "peep," costing \$1165; a "jeep," costing \$1580, and on up through the more expensive items, such as bombers (\$300,000) or pursuit ships.

President Green's communication reminds that only little more than two months are ahead in which to concentrate efforts to promote the program, and declares that even the smallest unit of labor organiza-

tion should be able to take part in the campaign. Army rulings, it is further announced, permit the naming of pieces of equipment for the unions financing them, provided the name does not consist of more than three words.

Suggestions Offered

In communities where Labor Day celebrations are to be held President Green suggests the exhibition of the pieces of war material purchased by union organizations, and further that where leave of absence can be secured for union members serving in the armed forces they especially be invited to participate in the celebration. Where formal celebrations are not to be held this year ceremonies can be held within the various plants. The communication continues:

"The outstanding feature of this form of Labor Day celebration is reflected in the opportunity which it affords the members of organized labor to demonstrate to the American people in a factual and convincing way the impressive contribution of organized labor in the national war effort, in the form of the war material which labor has not only constructed but for which labor has paid."

Most officers of A.F.L. unions, the communication says, have received a Promotional Guide Book which gives the prices of all war material here referred to, and containing instructions relating to the various forms of campaign. Those officials who have not received the book are advised to communicate with the War Savings Staff, 709 Twelfth Street, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Has Six Sons in Service

Bernard Dawe of Chicago, a member of the International Union of Operating Engineers (A.F.L.), has given six sons to the nation's armed forces, and recently was honored by Chicago Locals 556 and 556-A. He has another son who will soon join his brothers in the fight for freedom. He was given a silk American flag by the locals.

ALLIES WINNING SUB WAR

Admiral Luetzow, German naval commentator, admitted in a recent broadcast from Berlin that the Allies now have the upper hand in the U-boat war. "The battle the German U-boats have to wage has become very, very hard," he was reputed to have said.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

To Recruit New S. F. Fire Guards

San Franciscans who have never done any more than snuff out a candle or step on a cigarette are shortly to be urged to take on their share of winning the war at home by volunteering as members of Civilian Defense fire guard units, ready to fight any and all incipient blazes with stirrup pumps.

Plans for recruiting 10,000 teams of three persons each, to serve every home block and as many commercial and factory locations as possible, were to be launched this week at the staff meeting of the Air Raid Warden Service. A new ordinance passed by the Board of Supervisors makes it possible to organize these teams and to issue to them the 20,000 stirrup pumps not heretofore distributed. Simple training methods will be devised, making it possible for even the most inexperienced to confidently approach a blaze with a stirrup pump. Both men and women will be recruited for service. It is also expected that many youths will be secured for service as fire guards.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

Educators Told 2,000,000 Have Quit School to Work

Lured by the prospect of earning money at an early age, pupils are leaving the schools of the country at an "alarming" rate, according to a report to the National Education Association which opened its annual convention in Indianapolis last week.

The report, presented by Dr. Donald Dushane, secretary of the association's Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, showed that 2,000,000 boys and girls 14 to 18 years old had left school to work, that 500,000 of them were 14 to 15, and that "many thousands" were under 14.

A Short-Sighted Policy

By the short-sighted policy of letting these children quit school, the community was "wrecking" the chances for the future, the report declared, and meantime, turning them loose on the streets with money to spend and little guidance was a factor in the country's growing rate of delinquency.

"At the most critical age of their lives, young children are walking the streets, undisciplined and uncontrolled," Dr. Dushane said. "We are subjecting them to all the bad influences of society without any kind of supervision. A great many of them are in dead-end jobs and are being exploited by unscrupulous employers who are taking advantage of the war to get cheap labor."

A drop of 34 per cent in enrollments in teacher colleges during the last two years was shown in a report prepared by the N.E.A. When schools open in the fall there will be an estimated shortage of 75,000 teachers.

Demand for Teachers

Demand for teachers of secondary school subjects is greatest, particularly in sciences and mathematics. The need for teachers in elementary schools is especially acute in rural areas.

Replies to an inquiry sent to teacher training institutions showed the greatest decrease in entrants in the Pacific, Mountain and West South Central States. The drop in New England was only 17 per cent.

High school enrollment over the country has dropped 6 per cent since Pearl Harbor, the educators were told, and absences have increased. Entrance into the armed forces and war industry were factors.

NEW CANNING METHOD

Directions for acid-brine home-canning methods, the newest safeguard against the dread botulinus bacillus, are explained in a new edition of the Home Canning circular, just prepared by the Home Demonstration department of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. "Thousands of housewives are canning this year and extreme care should be taken in preparing non-acid vegetables and their safeguards and limitations should be carefully studied," said Miss Hilda Faust who prepared the new circular. Directions for canning several additional vegetables by the pressure-cooker method, not listed in last year's circular, are given and in some cases the processing times have been lowered or raised. Copies of the new home-canning circular are available, without cost, at the Home Demonstration office, on the Berkeley campus of the University.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Saving Stamps.

After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

Call any office of The San Francisco Bank for details on how you may own your home when this War is over.

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A.F.L. Scores Victory As Curb Is Placed on N.L.R.B.

The American Federation of Labor scored a notable victory in its long-standing dispute with the National Labor Relations Board when both houses of Congress voted overwhelmingly to prohibit the use of N.L.R.B. funds for attacking management-labor contracts which have been in effect three months without complaint.

This provision was contained in an amendment to the Labor Department appropriation bill which was drafted by the legislative committee of the A.F.L.

The above announcement is contained in the current issue of the A.F.L. News Service and thus reveals the proposal finally carried through notwithstanding the numerous differences which developed between the two houses on several appropriation bills both in their own consideration of the appropriations and in those of conference committees. Press reports last week, however, had indicated the Senate and House to be in agreement on the A.F.L.-sponsored proposal.

The action of Congress, the A.F.L. report continues, will prevent the N.L.R.B. from proceeding with the Kaiser case and with similar cases instituted against shipyards and other war industries under contract with A.F.L. unions.

It had been steadfastly maintained by these unions that the sole purpose for instituting these cases had been to open the door to "raiding" by competing C.I.O. groups, not only in the shipyards but in any other industry wherever the dual organization might deem it possible to upset an existing contract held by an A.F.L. union.

The N.L.R.B. frantically protested against the newly-adopted amendment to the appropriation bill and issued all sorts of wild charges against Congress and the American Federation of Labor, but the national lawmakers, after carefully considering the facts, imposed the air-tight curb. The vote in the House was 169 to 11.

An Appeal to Union Officials

The office of the California State Federation of Labor declares that never before has it been so urgent that unions send in their up-to-date wage scales to the Federation headquarters. So far, it is stated, there has been a good response, but there are still hundreds of unions in the State which have failed to do this.

So that these unions will fall into line with the other organizations, the Federation is asking them once more to send in their wage scales. As has been explained, the Federation wants this material in order to help establish suitable and acceptable wage brackets. This data is being used for the settlement of many wage disputes by the War Labor Board. Unless it is available to the Federation, it often becomes extremely difficult to do justice to this important task. If your organization has not sent in copies of your latest wage scales, do so at once.

UNEXPECTED HELP

Missus (rousing husband): "I believe a burglar's trying to open the living-room window." Mister: "Good! I haven't been able to move it since the painter was here."

SUPPLEMENT TO VEHICLE CODE

The California Vehicle Code for 1943 will not be distributed to the public as in former years. Instead, the Department of Motor Vehicles will issue a supplement to the 1941 Code which will contain all the changes made by the 1943 Legislature. The supplement will be distributed free of charge and will be available in a short time.

NAZI CLAIM ON "FOREIGN" WORKERS

The Nazi agency, D.N.B., said in a dispatch for use in German newspapers that the number of "foreigners" who were "employed in German industry" had increased from 500,000 at the beginning of the war to 12,100,000 at the end of May. The dispatch said that the figure included prisoners of war but did not include "masses of foreign labor and prisoners of war employed outside the Reich territory."

Provide Infantile Paralysis Ward

In a move to prepare San Francisco for a possible increase in infantile paralysis cases, directors of the local chapter of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation this week approved a \$6000 grant to establish a special paralysis ward in Children's hospital.

It was explained that the ward would provide "standby" facilities to care for polio victims if the disease spread here.

The ward would accommodate twenty-five patients. Three other local hospitals already are equipped to care for polio victims.

Report on Employment of Women

Manufacturing industries in California employed 216,800 women as production workers in May, approximately the same number as in April, John F. Dalton, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, announces. Women comprised 25.1 per cent of all manufacturing wage earners in May compared with 11.9 per cent in May, 1942.

For the second consecutive month, the number of female plant workers in the aircraft industry decreased. The trend in private shipyards, however, continued upward and the number of women production workers in this industry reached a new high of 20,900.

In all durable goods industries combined, the number of women wage earners rose to 156,500 in May from 153,200 in April. The increase of 3300 between April and May of 1943 was the smallest advance since May, 1942, in this group of industries.

A decrease of 3200 women wage earners in non-durable goods resulted chiefly from a seasonal reduction in the canning industry, the report said.

As a result of increases in durable goods industries, principally in shipbuilding, the number of women wage earners in the San Francisco area manufacturing plants rose to a new high of 48,300 in May from 45,800 in April. Of every 100 manufacturing wage earners in this area in May, 18 were women.

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Mine Workers Exploited In the Operators' Stores

Miners have contended that it takes all they can earn to live. The public generally doubted that statement. Along comes John Fath, small town New Jersey business man, now an O.P.A. industrial agent and inspector, to support the miners' claims.

Fath, who comes from Millville, N. J., found a number of instances of almost outright extortion. For instance, a cotton suit that cost the store at most \$12.50 was marked at \$32.50. A bedroom suite was priced at \$299.50 and a small sign on the inside of a drawer had the price \$249.50. Shoes marked \$9.95 on the box were marked \$6.50 on the sole of the shoes. Many of the items on shelves were badly deteriorated from age and quality of many articles was far below that found in competitive stores, said Mr. Fath.

"I can't understand," he told store men, "why a store doing \$200,000 a year and better has to buy any merchandise from a jobber and be saddled with jobber mark-up which the consumer, of course, absorbs. In fact, all industrial stores I know of can buy direct and pass on the savings to their customers."

Mr. Fath also declared that "company store expenses are lower than other businesses because they have no competition, don't advertise, don't go in for sales promotion or have the expenses of window displays and other essential needs of selling merchandise employed by similar stores in competitive areas."

OPEN-AIR PLAZA FOR SERVICEMEN

Organized labor, city officials and the United War Chest co-operated with U.S.O. in the establishment, on July 5, of the U.S.O.-Labor Plaza, a unique open-air recreation plaza in the heart of Philadelphia. The plaza is in Reyburn Park, adjacent to the city hall, a few steps from the railroad stations and at the intersection of the most important street car and bus lines. Labor for the construction job was donated by A.F.L. unions, the C.I.O. equipped the center, the United War Chest of Philadelphia contributed money for operating expenses, and the Mayor appropriated money for materials.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS COSTLY

Motor vehicle accidents in 1942 cost \$1,600,000,000, according to the California State Automobile Association, which estimated the economic costs of such accidents in the United States to have been \$800,000,000 for wage loss, medical expenses and life insurance overhead, plus an equal amount in property damage.

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BOSS OF THE ROAD



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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The authority which on June 16 had been given the special newspaper panel, in Chicago, for a final approval of all newspaper cases presented to the War Labor Board lasted just two weeks. Subsequently the War Labor Board stripped all commissions and panels of any powers other than recommendatory. During this two-week period, however, several hundred cases which had been caught in a "bottleneck" in Washington were sent to the Chicago panel for final action. Then came the order to the panel to reship all these cases back to Washington, which may cause further delay in receiving approval of many agreements, now awaited for weeks.

Two of the old-timers of the *Examiner*, W. J. ("Bill") Pierce of the makeup department and E. M. ("Ed") Palmer, operator, retired from active participation at the trade last week. Members of No. 21 for years, Pierce has been with the *Examiner* around twenty-five years, while Palmer became a member of that chapel more than twenty years ago.

J. R. Stansbury, *Examiner* operator, who some four weeks ago cracked a vertebrae while attempting to pull a heavy case from the rack, is still undergoing treatment at St. Luke's hospital.

Machinist Mate First Class Victor Myers of the *Call-Bulletin* last week communicated with fellow members of that chapel from Norfolk, Va., where, he says, he had just been released from the naval hospital completely recovered from injuries he had received. No further details were given.

Cecil P. Farr of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel, who joined the armed forces in January, has severed his affiliation with No. 21 and requested that his card be forwarded to Washington, D. C.

Frank Reinke of Griffin Bros. Printing Company started a week's vacation last Saturday. He said he intended to spend a couple of days at Santa Cruz and the rest of the week in San Francisco.

With the rising cost of all commodities which must be purchased for use at the Union Printers' Home, we are faced with the fact that the revenue for maintenance of the Home has decreased close to \$50,000 a year, through entrance of some ten thousand of our members into the armed forces, when they become exempt from all payment of dues. Should the war continue another year or two, thereby calling many more of our members to the front, we may expect, if other methods are not found for financing the Home, black days ahead for the finest home ever established by any organization.

Those members of the *Examiner* chapel on vacation are W. F. Ferroggiaro, Fred J. McCarty, and A. W. Swenson of the machine department and P. P. Wipfli of the makeup department.

Amelia Caminata, James H. Barry Company operator, and her sister, Josephine, of the *Examiner* machine room, are back at their machines after two enjoyable weeks' rest at Calistoga.

Vice-President Al G. Neilson is taking a rest this week, on his first vacation in a year. He and Mrs. Neilson spent a couple of days on an outing at Calistoga.

By V-mail to this office Jack Begon of the *Chronicle* chapel sends regards to the membership from North Africa. Mobile units, he says, are being set up for the production of a publication for the combat troops as they move forward, and he has good reason to believe he will be included on the staff.

E. J. Gruenley of the *Call-Bulletin*, who has been ill for the past three weeks, is reported to be on the road to recovery.

Suffering from a sprained knee which he received in a fall, T. H. ("Harry") Jansen, retired member, has been bedridden for the past four weeks. Living at 76 Third street, room 626, Harry gets pretty lonesome, and says he would appreciate a visit now and then by fellow members. A member of the *Chronicle* chapel for years, Jansen has been retired since 1929.

Apprentice Committee Chairman O. J. Schimke of the *Wall Street Journal* started a two weeks' va-

cation last Saturday, all of which, he says, will be spent in the Bay area.

Cadet Paul E. Nielsen, son of Paul E. Nielsen, Sr., of the Stark-Rath chapel, who is stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, is due to receive his commission any day. In a letter to his father he inclosed a well-written poem, titled "Deep in the Heart of Texas," a copy of which has been sent to this office. The wit contained therein would warrant its publication. But in consideration for the Texan members of our organization (and our own skin)—well? Then, again, it may just be homesickness.

J. J. O'Rourke of the *Wall Street Journal* chapel returned to work last Monday after two weeks' absence, most of which was spent in Victoria, B. C. "Casey" visited with Arthur ("Chappy") Floyd in Victoria. Floyd, who left here around a year ago, is now holding down a situation in the Northwest. World traveler that he is, he informed O'Rourke he was "put" for the duration, as the ships nowadays have too many leaks.

Sergeant-at-Arms C. C. Rozales of the Marshall-Adams chapel was at his machine again on Monday, after a week at Monterey, where he rested up while visiting with relatives.

Chairman J. W. Makower of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel left a box of spaces at headquarters which he had cut from stencil board. With the shortage of material this board, coming in thicknesses of one and two points, and selling at a reasonable price, should be the answer, as the board cuts true and is hard as iron.

The July issue of "Printers Service Leaguer," a publication for employees of the *Chicago Daily News* and the *Chicago Sun* who are in the armed forces, has arrived at headquarters. This well printed eight-page tabloid contains a picture of Boatswain J. Earl Mead of the San Francisco *Shopping News* chapel and a lengthy interview, obtained during his stopover in Chicago prior to his recent arrival on the West Coast. Earl is now stationed on Treasure Island after more than forty thousand miles in service as a member of the naval armed guard aboard merchant vessels.

Born at St. Joseph's hospital on Friday, July 9, Judith Ann Schuster, 6 pounds, 5½ ounces, is now at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. ("Bill") Schuster. "Bill," formerly of the Lanson & Gorfinkle chapel, is now on defense work.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Bob May enlisted in the Naval Reserve last week, but at present is required to work merely twelve hours weekly with no remuneration. As the war progresses, however, he's likely to be called for full time with regular remuneration of \$50 per.

Dick Smith says a neighbor, the wife of a sailor down Solomon way, got a letter from her husband asking that she send a picture so he wouldn't forget what a white woman looks like. Reading it she glanced through a window and saw Smith's baby girls, attired—it being a warm day—in scarcely more than sunbeams, so her camera went into action and the soldier was mailed not only his wife's but also a picture of the twins.

A proboscis of statesque proportions, so character analysts claim, denotes unusual strength of mind; and, according to "Chuck" Adams, it denotes immense difficulties. Shaving hurriedly, Chuck brought the razor down in a sweeping stroke intended to finish the chore and be done with it—and sliced off, fortunately he says, just a bit from the tip of the protruding member, but from the way it bled he feared at first a good two inches had slipped down the drain.

The cards are stacked against a makeup, Phil Scott believes, because, his hands full of type, he can't double up his first and get four good hands in a row. Especially deplorable in a poker game.

We address him as Mr. Harry Barker, since Sunday night. Yup, on Harry Harvey vanishing, vacation-bent, and Barker inheriting Harvey's night straw-boss job he notified Vince Perrazzo and other mazda peons of the new title. Which is okeh by them. Their chief concern being what Harvey'll be called during these critical two weeks. . . . Not one lingering doubt of what to call Enoch Blackford since he got back from a fishing trip and passed around some results of his piscatorial skill—a gentle-

man within hearing, nothing less than a fisherman out of it.

Odds against the Nazis holding out only until this time next year looked too tempting, and Lou Henno covered them. Chiang Kai-Shek, later General Giraud were quoted as holding similar views and, well, Lou drew the first full breath in a month.

Numerous friends dropped in on Jay Palmiter, Sunday, to offer congratulations on the anniversary of what Jay coyly revealed to be the sixty-first observance of his natal day. Of course, most of those callers were of the younger generation; old-timers, however, lifted an eyebrow at the 61 figure—seems their recollection runs back to the time when Palmiter was the first one awakened by Paul Revere on his celebrated ride.

During time off Al Conley moved from his San Bruno place to his new house in Redwood City, got his Victory garden in order and tenants settled in small houses recently built on the place. And while doing nothing else Conley put up chicken houses and rabbit hutches which, he figures, when occupied will save plenty of red coupons.

Illness is keeping Margaret Bengston at home. Over a month's time she's lost, and isn't real sure just how much more is in prospect.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The secret is out at last! Richmond Golf Club has been selected as the scene of the Association's fifth anniversary dinner and tournament, which takes place on Sunday, August 29. At the regular meeting of the board of directors, reports of a committee investigating offers presented by three golf courses for the "Annual," found that Richmond had made the best offer, and it was selected unanimously. As in the past, there will be a dinner, and the management of the dining room gives assurance that it will be a very good one. The cost is no more than in previous years. Tickets will sell at \$1.50 per plate, and this will include tax and a gratuity to the serving staff. Greens fees will be \$1 and the entry fee 50 cents.

There will be the usual fine array of merchandise awards. And, incidentally, thanks to the fine turnouts of the membership at the regular monthly tournaments, the board has been able to spend more money than in any previous year on these awards. There will be cash awards for various events such as the putting and the hole-in-one contests—both for the ladies and men. No entrance fee will be charged in the ladies' events—and all ladies present will participate.

Richmond has a large, comfortable club house, and, of course, has a bar. The course is not too far away—in fact, but three miles farther than Sharp Park from downtown San Francisco. Full directions on how to get to Richmond will appear in a later issue of the *LABOR CLARION*.

It is important that the management of the club know in advance exactly how many will be present at the dinner. They have set a deadline of August 15 as the last possible date, and all returns on tickets must be in the secretary's hands by that date. Tickets will be available soon, and may be obtained from any board member.

And lest you forget—the regular monthly tournament for July is scheduled for El Camino on Sunday, July 25. The Association's members have a good time at Curley Vesey's layout—and the course is in the very best of condition now. Fees and contests will be as usual. The semi-finals of the match play tournament also will be played.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mabel A. Skinner

The regular monthly business meeting of S.F.W.A. will be held next Tuesday evening, July 20, at 8 o'clock in the Redmen's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. We would like to see as many members present as possible to welcome our new officers. Refreshments will be served, and husbands are especially invited.

The executive committee met at the home of Secretary Grace Young on last Tuesday. Activities for the coming year were discussed. Mrs. Georgia Holderby received her obligation as a member of the committee at this time.

In addition to the two pairs of shoes issued every American soldier on entering the service, three extra pairs must be available in reserve, and two more pairs in process of manufacture.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union will be held at the Labor Temple next Sunday, July 18.

Anent the recent Cincinnati mailer convention of delegates from 31 M.T.D.U. unions, an eastern mailer correspondent writes: "Now about the mailer international 'Fiasco of Cincinnati.' What a rank extravagance of time and money, both! The 'cool' \$150 per delegate was surely a poor investment, due to the 'leadership' of the M.T.D.U. The first reason Walter Weisman was elected president was that he wanted a mailers' international union twenty-five years ago. The reason for paying him \$3900 per year ('when they get it') has not explained itself as yet.

"The same goes for the secretary-treasurer. The reason for three vice-presidents is because the I.T.U. has three. And the reason for \$1 a month dues is that, definitely, the conference guaranteed nothing for it, except salaries for two officers, to begin with. As far as benefits go—mortuary, pension, the Home (an invaluable prestige of the I.T.U.)—nothing was guaranteed.

"Only one thing was certain: No union of the 22 present definitely guaranteed to take their union into the new venture. There was evidence of a lack of enthusiasm in the gathering, from the outset. Vice-President Holland of the I.T.U. was present, and had with him a lawyer, who was retained by President Baker in the *Journal* matter, who spoke to the mailer delegates, and advised them of a certain well known slogan: 'A little better service, at a little better price.'

"Of course, our dues are high; but what happens when you make them too d—n low? Nothing is right. You pay nothing, you get nothing; and, you are nothing. And so I've paid, twenty-eight years, to something (the I.T.U.) and I'm not ready to be fool enough to believe that you can pay nothing to get more than something. It just doesn't work out. One must put a little more in, to get a little more out of anything.

"What fools these mortals be! [members of the M.T.D.U.] The injunction now in force by mailers should be dissolved. All that has been suggested (mailers' international) will not give us more than we are getting. Hence, why try to develop another 'racket,' like the M.T.D.U.?"

The battle still rolls on. The last session (Cincinnati convention) should convince members more and more that all that is in evidence to date of that fantastic scheme—a mailers' international—is a lack of sincerity on the part of its promoters.

WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

Sixteen million women are now working for total victory in the American labor force, Secretary of Labor Perkins said in a message to civic and labor groups, represented on the advisory committee of the Women's Bureau, and interested in the wartime activities of the bureau, which became twenty-five years old this week.



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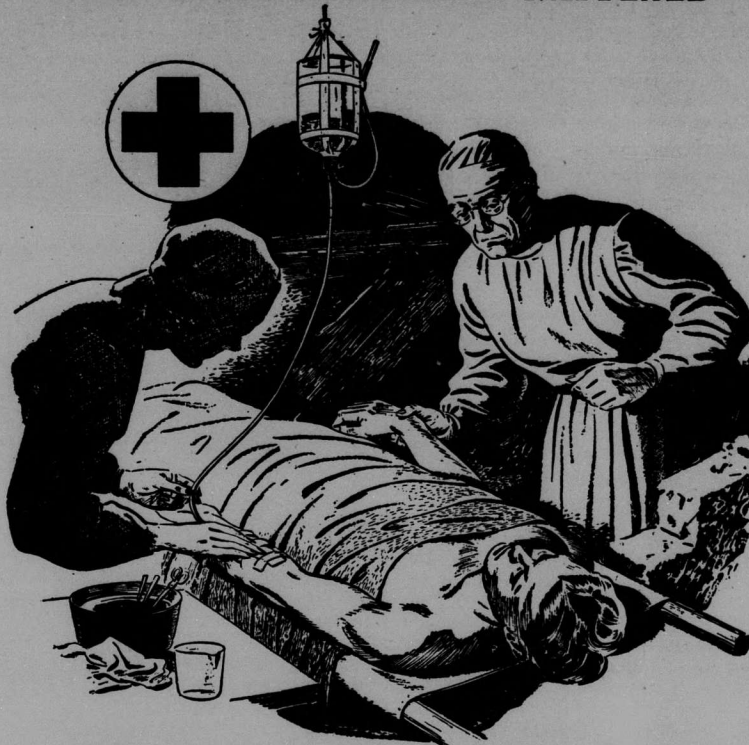
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EXCERPT from a letter from Africa...

"It is night in a field dressing station. They bring in a soldier who's gone into shock. He looks like he is dead. And they start plasma flowing into him and back he comes. I tell you there are a lot of fellows coming back from Africa who wouldn't have returned if plasma wasn't on hand. That plasma is miraculous."

NOT ONCE but many times by the hundreds, before the tired eyes of doctors and nurses, blood plasma has performed its miracles in battle zones on land and sea.

Look at the record. In this most merciless war of all time, modern medicine has cut the death rate of wounded men from the 1918 figure of 7% to less than 1% today.

Beyond price. In this most expensive war of all times, the most priceless medicament is plasma—dried blood. Its sole supply is from voluntary blood donors.

The need is great. Northern California quota is 5000 Blood donors a week for the Red Cross Procurement Centers in San Francisco and Oakland.

What to do. Arrange for an individual blood donation at your nearest Red Cross Chapter or come as a group, as many clubs, churches, labor unions and fraternal organizations have done.

Why you MUST come to San Francisco or Oakland! Blood procurement centers must be located near dried blood laboratories. There are only nine such laboratories in the United States. California has two of these—one in Berkeley—one in Los Angeles.

Cut out and mail in the coupon appearing below. You will get a prompt reply. If you live some distance away from the Bay area, you can use the coupon, make arrangements through your local Red Cross, or phone for an appointment. Northern California must not fail in its weekly quota of 5000 Blood Donors.

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Time

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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, July 9, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Automobile Painters No. 1073, Thomas White-man. Barbers No. 148, R. Alario. Bartenders No. 41, William Steinkamp. Electrical Workers No. 202, Marvin L. Larsen (additional delegate). Elevator Constructors No. 8, Paul Cooney, Frank H. Pro. Grocery Clerks No. 648, Robert A. Hunter. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, James Dimakes, Nick Doris, Albert Gabriel, Dan Mah, Jack McLaughlin, Henry Paquette, Manuel Prongos, Grantville Underwood, Stelios Vakouras, Helen Wheeler. Office Employees No. 13188, Mitzi Schittl, Minnette Fitzgerald. Operating Engineers No. 64, A. Baulsler, Carl Davidson, Claude Fitch, Fred Fegan, Joseph Moreno, Robert Moran, David Richardson, Kevin Walsh. Plumbers No. 442, John L. Spalding, Henry Clay Shoemaker, George W. Kyne, Thomas E. Feeley, L. F. Murphy. Federation of Teachers No. 61, Edward D. Gallagher, L. S. Gerlough. Tobacco Workers No. 210, Lawrence Dominguez, Daniel Bird. United Garment Cutters No. 45, Andrew Ahern, J. Iusi. Window Cleaners No. 44, John Van Oosten.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, July 9.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary qualifications; your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Hotel Service Workers No. 283, Jean Birt. Metal Polishers No. 128, William Perry. Sign Painters No. 510, T. Hughes, M. Traverso.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated July 1. The following acknowledged receipt of our resolution relative to construction of family dwellings for war workers within the City and County of San Francisco: Maury Maverick, director, Government Division, War Production Board; J. Bion Philipson, program supervisor, National Housing Agency; U. S. Senator Downey (inclosing copy of a letter from John B. Blandford, Jr., administrator, National Housing Agency); Congressmen Rolph and Welch. Communication from A.F.L. President William Green, regarding the celebration of Labor Day by rallies and mass meetings contributing to the war effort, and urging every central labor body planning to hold a Labor Day celebration this year to advise him so that all may co-operate with the Government. A communication from President William Green, asking that we form a committee for the purpose of organizing a trade-union delegation to meet each congressman—friend or foe of labor—on his arrival home, and impress upon him that congressional actions, with regard to the Smith-Connally Bill, do not represent the will of their constituents; the chair ruled that the president be authorized to appoint such a committee. A third communication was received from

President William Green, acknowledging receipt of our letter regarding application of the United Mine Workers to become reaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and stating this matter will be referred to the A.F.L. executive council in accordance with traditional policy. The Imperial Valley Central Labor Council reported that it went on record as opposed to the release of Japanese from internment camps and their proposed return to the three western states, namely, California, Oregon and Washington, and requested that we take similar action. Acknowledgment was received from W. T. Sweigert, executive secretary to the Governor, of our resolution concerning an increase in soldiers' allotments to parents. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated July 13. D. V. Nicholson, campaign director, American National Red Cross, San Francisco Chapter, stating that they have complied with our request for allocation of money contributed by Upholsterers' Union No. 28.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the Red Cross War Fund: Bakery Drivers No. 484, \$201.50 (which represents their third contribution); Cooks No. 44, \$144; Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, \$1750 (which is the balance of their pledge of \$2500).

Bills were read, and ordered paid after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from William T. Schulte, Labor Section, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, regarding labor's task of buying a billion dollars' worth of War Bonds during the year 1943 and a gigantic Labor Day War Bond celebration in every city throughout the United States; also a letter from President William Green on the same subject.

Referred to the Transportation Committee: E. G. Cahill, Manager of Utilities, acknowledging our letter of June 30 offering co-operation of our committee on transportation; and stating that he will be delighted to meet with our committee at any time mutually agreeable. L. V. Newton, vice-president, Market Street Railway Company, also acknowledging our letter on the same subject.

Referred to the Executive Committee: A communication was received from Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees' Union, No. 66-A, requesting the assistance of the Council regarding the new salary ordinance, effective on July 1 of this year, for some five thousand city employees. The chair ruled as follows: The matter will be referred to the executive committee for Monday night, July 12, and all of those unions which have members employed by the city are not only invited but are very definitely requested to attend that meeting, with authority vested in the officers, who are instructed to attend the meeting of the Board of Supervisors on Monday afternoon and if the matter comes up they are advised to request a postponement of this issue. A communication was received from Grocery Clerks No. 648, requesting strike sanction against the New Mission Bulk Goods Company, 2584 Mission Street; this matter was referred to the executive committee for hearing one week from Monday, or July 19.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, June 28, 1943.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Mrs. Guy Pfander, chairman of the Block Clubs Committee of the War Services Survey Committee, asking that the Council call upon the Mayor and the Civilian War Council to exercise the authority vested in them to the end that San Francisco assumes its responsibility to the nation by putting the Civilian War Services "block plan" into immediate effect; Mrs. Pfander and

Mr. Gregory Bergman appeared before the committee to explain that it was the purpose to set up committees in every block in the city to act with the Civilian War Council; your committee recommends that we favor the setting up of a "block plan" throughout the city to further the war effort. Dealing with the motion made at the Council meeting of Friday, June 26, that we communicate with the President, Senators and Congressmen asking their support in making proper appropriations for the Office of War Information and the Office of Price Administration, your committee recommends that we approve the motion and instruct the secretary to communicate with the President of the United States, the Senators, and Congressmen from this district in this regard. The secretary was instructed to commend President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Sheridan Downey and Congressmen Rolph and Welch for the position they have taken supporting labor against the Connally-Smith bill. Committee adjourned at 9:25 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Tuesday, July 6, 1943.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley. In the matter of the resolution submitted by the Central Labor Council of Alameda County dealing with the exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast defense area, no one appeared to represent the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Your committee amended this resolution by striking out Section (1) and substituting the following wording: "That it hereby goes on record as opposed to the return of any Japanese to the Pacific Coast during the war, and particularly to the State of California, and we are opposed to the return after the war of any alien Japanese or American-born Japanese known to hold dual citizenship or to have been opposed to the United States in its war effort." Also, in Section (3) strike out the words "or otherwise" and substitute the words "within the Fourth Army command." Your committee recommends the adoption of the resolution as amended. Committee adjourned at 9:30 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen, Division 518—Brother Henry Foley reported that the actions of City Attorney O'Toole and Controller Boyd, by their delaying tactics and failure to file a writ of mandamus with the State Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the 5-cent-per-hour increase in wages for the Municipal Railway carmen, would result in the carmen failing to receive their regular pay checks, which are due July 15; the suit, to keep the city from paying a 5-cent hourly increase, which would bring the hourly wage to 92½ cents an hour, was brought by Wesley McKenzie, local real estate man; City Attorney O'Toole had promised that the writ of mandamus would be filed in the State Supreme Court Thursday, July 8; Brother Foley stated that the situation was grave and that the carmen will leave their jobs July 16 if they are not paid; Brother Foley concluded with the statement that a special meeting of the union probably would be called after the city's petition for the writ of mandamus is filed. Window Cleaners No. 44—Recently signed up the Clift hotel; this hotel does not belong to the Hotel Association; complained of the Mark Hopkins Hotel demands that their workers use some contraption that the hotel has which is unsafe. Electricians No. 6—Brother Foehn attended a meeting of the U. S. Employment Board; had a complaint regarding work clearances for people leaving essential industry and going to non-essential industry; will attempt to make a test case regarding situation whereby people who cannot make good working in a shipyard are not permitted to change, such as women, for example, who wish to go to work in a department store.

New Business—A motion was made that Congressmen Rolph and Welch, upon arrival in San Francisco, be invited to attend a meeting of this Council and address the meeting on what has been accomplished in Congress; motion carried.

Receipts, \$965.00; disbursements, \$368.99.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary,

When did you last attend a meeting of your union?

-SAFEWAY-

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Welch's Remarks in House on Decentralization of Steel Industry—Development Appropriation Made

The group in Congress which has been making a determined drive for decentralization of the nation's steel industry attained at least one of its immediate objectives during the session which recessed last week. As is now well known, one of the persistent advocates and aggressive leaders of the proposal has been Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco.

The group was successful in securing an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to explore and develop "pilot" plants for the investigation of iron ore and other raw materials resources necessary for steel production. This will enable the Government to take the initiative in exploring these raw materials on the Pacific Coast. It is declared by friends of the movement to mark the first real progress in their long, uphill fight to develop a West Coast steel industry so necessary to the area's further industrialization.

Undeveloped Ore Deposits

Representative Welch also is reported as gratified at this initial success in securing the appropriation, and while the subject was under consideration he addressed the House, stating, in part, as follows:

"It is a well known fact that there are many high-grade ore deposits scattered throughout the country in large commercial quantities that can be made readily available for the production of steel if we will take the initiative in providing for the early stages of development.

"Steel, and more steel, is the crying need of our war-production effort today. That little group of steel masters who have held the entire steel industry of this nation in a tight grip, centralized within 700 miles of this capitol building, have misled the nation to protect their own selfish interests. Before this war started they owned the mines, the blast furnaces, the mills, and even the shipbuilding plants of the country. And months after we were engaged in the war they had the audacity to carry full-page newspaper advertisements to the effect that there was no steel shortage.

Steel Shortage a Bottleneck

"The shortage of steel in this country today is almost as crippling in its effect as the shortage of food. The steel shortage is a bottleneck that must be broken, and only the Congress of the United States is able to break that bottleneck because of the power the steel masters of this country now wield.

"The shortage of steel has become so serious that the War Production Board took the initiative to call the situation to the country's attention by issuing a statement concerning our requirements for July, August and September of this year. During this third quarter the sixteen claimant agencies of the Government require 21,000,000 tons of finished carbon steel, and it is estimated there will only be 15,000,000 tons available for allocation. The War Department's requirements have been reduced 14 per cent, while their requirements for alloys will be cut 16 per cent. The Navy Department's requirements are being cut 20 per cent, and alloys have been cut the same as the Army's. The Maritime Commission requirements are being cut 22 per cent, Lend-Lease 32 per cent, and the Office of Defense Transportation 40 per cent."

Declaring that this is a serious situation brought

upon the nation by centralization of the steel industry in the hands of a small group of men and one which cannot be permitted to continue, Representative Welch pointed out that steel is the backbone of our war effort and of our national economy in times of peace. It is the main requirement for mechanized warfare, and more and more is needed to build ships, he said.

Other vital matters at this time—the shortage of housing in large areas where war industries have brought about great shifts in population; transportation problems, causing many workers to travel 50 and 60 miles daily; the failure to complete large hydro-electric plants to augment the power supply and save oil supplies urgently required in military movements—all were attributed to the steel shortage. In addition, farmers have been hamstrung in their desire to increase food production because they cannot purchase necessary equipment or, indeed, purchase repair parts.

Decentralization Must Come

Emphasizing that the nation must use every means at its command to provide the materials of war—which "will not be over tomorrow, next week or next month"—Representative Welch concluded:

"The decentralization of the steel industry must be accomplished. It is the one industry of this nation that must, in fact, be distributed over the nation. We can no longer trust the fate of the nation in the hands of a small group of men who are primarily interested in protecting their post-war interests. We must save the nation first and then develop our national economy on a national scale with steel manufactured throughout the nation where the ores are available. The decentralization of the steel industry will aid this development."

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W.L.B. Ruling on Wage for Printers, Lumber Workers

In separate decisions the War Labor Board last week denied more than 4000 New York commercial printers the full amount permissible under the Little Steel formula and ordered an increase of 12½ cents an hour for 3000 Michigan and Wisconsin lumber workers who had received a 30 per cent increase since January 1, 1941.

According to the press report, the board emphasized it was not modifying the formula or other policies, but said, on the contrary, that the formula was still the "cornerstone" for controlling the general wage level in relation to the cost of living.

The Little Steel formula would have permitted an increase of \$4.20 a week for the printers. The board allowed \$2 on grounds that the full amount would have an unstabilizing influence on the wage structure of the industry. Labor members of the board dissented in the printers' case, while the industry members dissented in the ruling on the lumber workers.

The decision established minimums of 57½ cents an hour for logging operations and 62½ cents for sawmill operations, with corresponding increases for those getting above the minimum.

GIRLS' ENROLLMENT FOR HARVESTING

The Young Women's Christian Association has commenced the enrollment of girls from 15 to 18 years of age for its Geyserville harvest camp on the Russian river, the San Francisco Wartime Harvest Council announces. The camp will run from August 3 to September 15 for the harvesting of pears and prunes, most of which are destined for distribution to the armed forces. Enlistments for the camp are being received at the Y.W.C.A., 620 Sutter street.

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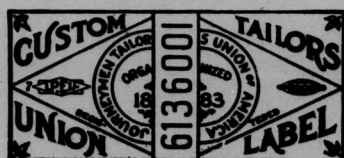
"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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1207 MARKET STREET

Mary Moore, to the Girls

Woman's Editor, I.L.N.S.

There is talk that the hatless era is definitely on its way out, evidenced by the number of women buying millinery lately. The hat merchants attribute it to the fact that women have more money to spend and less to buy than they previously had, but I think it's because the new hat collections are designed to compliment the summer classics.

These arresting big hats are made of milan, horse-hair or rough straws and are light as a feather and cool as a breeze. They are really wearable and irresistible. Black wheat, or lush black cherries are used for trimming and many are swathed in veiling, caught up under the brim or worn in a snood effect.

Trim little pique sailors have double rippling brims and a saucy appearance. Lovely hats for lovely ladies is the milliners' theme song.

* * *

If you've been shopping for vacation togs you've probably noticed there are no rubber bathing caps available, but there are helmet shaped caps of a rubber substitute which will keep your hair practically as dry. Neither are there any rubberized bathing suits, but cotton, taffeta and jersey are used to smart advantage. Rubberized tennis shoes are extinct, unless you find a pre-war stock.

* * *

Doing your own sewing? You can eliminate the tedious sewing on of separate fasteners when finishing plackets in dresses or slacks, making removable slip covers or binding the front of a cardigan by investing in those hooks and eyes, snaps, or buttons and button-holes neatly spaced on twin tapes or grosgrain ribbon. They are sold by the yard and you simply stitch the tape in place.

* * *

Enlisted and non-com WACS at Fort Meade, Md., live in barracks exactly like the men's barracks—cots in a row, a G.I. barracks locker at foot of each cot, and a gas mask at the head; clothes on rods along wall behind bed and shoes in a neat row on floor under bed. A small locker on the wall holds cosmetics and small personal valuables.

Officer WACS have separate quarters. They are no more luxurious than the enlisted girls, but they do have a desk, table, easy chair and a small closet.

Reveille sounds at 6:30 a. m. and bed check at 11:15 p. m. except week-ends when those not assigned to duty are free from 4:30 Saturday until midnight Sunday.

The girls take turns at "K.P.," help serve and prepare food, wash dishes and clean kitchen. Girls in the kitchen are not only cooks and bakers, but butchers as well.

* * *

According to present predictions, lamb will be the most plentiful meat during the summer. Most Americans like lamb well done. A few drops of lemon juice sprinkled over chops before broiling or rubbed on a roast will kill any strong odor and also tenderize. A lamb roast should be rubbed with a garlic clove to bring out flavor. Tarragone or dill is excellent added to the lamb gravy. Lamb should be seared over a very hot fire until very brown, then roasted over low heat without water.



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For Working Mothers' Children

It is announced that a Federal Works Agency grant of \$77,800 to the Unified School District of San Francisco last week soon will put the program for day care for children of working mothers into full swing.

The first unit of the city's program has been in operation since June 21 at the McKinley school, with funds supplied by the Community Chest of San Francisco until federal funds are actually in hand. Because of this action by the Chest it is stated that more than sixty mothers are able to go to work, sure that their children are safe and happy.

The first unit of the child care system is being moved from McKinley to the John Muir school in the Haight-Fillmore district, where better facilities are available. When federal funds arrive the Board of Education plans to open other centers at the Geary school in the Richmond district, Hawthorne school (Mission), and the West Portal school (Sunset).

THE RESOUNDING "BOOM"

Young Harry: "Father, what is the difference between a gun and a machine gun?" Dad: "There is a big difference. It is just as if I spoke, and then your mother spoke."

Hiring of Older Workers Reported on Steady Rise

More than a third of the total number of persons employed in May were 45 years of age or older, Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, reports. The steady rise in employment among older workers indicates that employers are losing their prejudice against this group and are learning to value their experience, he said.

Of the 51,200,000 persons employed in April of this year, about 37 per cent were of the older group. Workers laid off or retired as beyond the age limit have been re-employed. The skill, experience and judgment of these older men and women have proven invaluable in plants flooded by green workers. However, McNutt warns, the older worker must be utilized even more effectively if the 1943 labor requirements of essential industries are to be met.

Older women, it was explained, are not being employed as rapidly as older men. Although the employment of older women has increased, the figures still represent less than one-fifth of all older women in the country.

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